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MAYOR WEAVER SHOWS NERVE

Quaker City Chief Executive Again Ousts Two Officials.

INSTALLS HIS OWN MEN

Row Over Leasing of Philadelphia City Gas Plant Reaches an Interesting But Acute Climax.

At Philadelphia Thursday Mayor Weaver took forcible possession of the offices of director of public safety and director of public works.

Neither Director Smyth nor Director Costello offered serious resistance. Four detectives are now on guard at the offices.

Accompanied by his counsel and four detectives, Mayor Weaver went to the office of Director of Public Safety Smyth. He informed that official that he had been dismissed and that his presence in the office was a trespass. Director Smyth withdrew from the office.

The mayor placed two detectives in charge, and then went to the office of Director of Public Works Costello, where the same ceremony was repeated.

Mr. Costello also quit his office and detectives were placed in charge. Rumor was current that the republican organization leaders intend to impeach Mayor Weaver. With this end in view, it is said, a special meeting of selected council will be called for the purpose. Malfeasance in office is the ground upon which the impeachment proceedings will be based. The organization leaders claim they have the proof to sustain the charges.

A writ of special superedeas was granted during the day by Chief Justice Mitchell and Justice Potter of the supreme court to former Judge Gordon, counsel for Mayor Weaver, in the injunction proceedings brought before Judge Ralston in the court of common pleas to restrain the mayor from removing from office Directors Smyth and Costello. The writ removes the injunction granted Wednesday and allows the directors to resume their duties.

Acting on the writ of superedeas, the new directors at once assumed charge of their offices.

In the meantime the supreme court investigates the matter.

A dramatic incident of the day was the ovation given Mayor Weaver by several thousand persons on his way from the city hall to the Union League for lunch. It was a sensational demonstration and looked upon by those opposed to the lease as an indication of the trend of popular sentiment.

JUDGE KOHLISAT UPHOLDS SHEA.

Head of Teamsters' Union Escapes Imprisonment—Others Given Sentences. In court at Chicago, Thursday, C. P. Shea, president of the Teamsters' Union, was upheld by Judge Kohlsaat. The federal court in his refusal to answer questions before Master in Chancery Sherman which might tend to incriminate him. Shea is now under indictment in the criminal court, and Judge Kohlsaat declared that answers to some of the questions put to him might prejudice the hearing of this case.

In the same decision which excused Shea the court ruled that Barnard Mulligan, president of the Express Drivers' Union, and John Donehue, a member of the same union, had refused to answer questions which could not in any way connect them with any criminal proceedings, and they were, therefore, in contempt of court. He sentenced both men to jail, but allowed them to remain in nominal custody in the hands of United States Marshal Ames for five days, in order that their attorneys might perfect a review on habeas corpus proceedings.

MORE RACKET IN CHICAGO

Strikers Become Obstreperous Again and Police are Forced to Use Their Revolvers.

Rioting broke out afresh Friday in the strike at Chicago, and although no body was seriously hurt, there were a number of vicious fights in the lumber district, during which the police were compelled to use their clubs, and in one instance revolvers, in order to disperse the mobs.

The worst fight in the lumber district occurred at Twenty-second street, and Ashland avenue, where a crowd of men and boys had all through the morning hurled stones and clubs at every passing lumber wagon. Finally, a wagon, on which Police Officer Baginski was a passenger, came along, and the mob greeted it with the usual volley of stones. They also threatened to attack the driver, and the situation was so serious that the officer, drawing his revolver, fired six shots at the crowd, which broke and fled in wild confusion. None of the bullets hit anybody.

During the evening general rioting was prevalent throughout the lumber district, and particularly in the territory near the intersection of Thirty-fifth street and Center avenue. The lumber wagons returning from making deliveries were attacked by crowds at every available opportunity. Large numbers of men, armed with clubs, slung shots and bricks, accompanied by jeering women and excited children, filled the sidewalks along Center avenue, Thirty-fifth street, Loomis street and Archer avenue, awaiting the passage of wagons, which were believed by the crowd to be unguarded.

At Archer avenue and Loomis street two trucks appeared with one policeman on each. The trucks were immediately bombarded with bricks and stones, and scores of air rifles were brought into play. A bullet from one of these weapons seriously wounded Policeman James Fitzpatrick in the right hand. The two policemen drew their revolvers fired over the heads of the rioters, holding them at bay until the drivers managed to reach their destination.

The strike spread during the day in a small degree throughout the building trades. There were a number of instances where woodworkers refused to receive the material delivered by non-union teamsters and walked out. This move in many instances was made by the men individually. There was no official action taken by any of the material trades unions looking to active sympathetic support of the teamsters' strike. Several of the labor leaders in the ranks of the material trades declared that there is no prospect, in their opinion, of any complete tie-up of the building trades by a strike of the men. There is no movement on foot at present looking toward a settlement of the strike. Mayor Dunne talked as though he had abandoned hope of a settlement.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH UNION FAILS.

The Proposition to Federate With Other Branches is Laid on the Shelf.

The forty-fifth general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church adjourned at Fort Worth, Texas, Friday. Moderator Plunkett declared the convention dissolved at 5:30, and at the same time called the next session to meet at Greenville, S. C., at 11 a. m., on the third Tuesday in May, 1906.

The discussion of the question of federation with other branches of the church was long drawn out, and when the end came it was as far from final settlement as at any time during the debate, which preceded the vote. There is an irreconcilable element in the church that forcefully manifested itself, which is opposed to federation, and there is an element slightly stronger that favors it, but neither side could muster the necessary strength to definitely settle the matter.

In the end, the question, by a vote of 93 to 81, was merely referred back to its committee, to which were added three members. The committee was instructed to bring another plan of federation before the next assembly.

TARIFF WALL IS NOT A BAR

To Purchasing Material for Canal in Foreign Markets.

TAFT HAS SO DECLARED

Secretary of War Makes Significant Banquet Speech Ament Canal Affairs and the Railroads.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Cincinnati Commercial Club closed in that city Friday night with a notable banquet, where the speakers discussed vital questions of the day. The cities which were represented at the banquet were Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Secretary of War Taft made the principal speech of the evening. The secretary said in part:

"If the Panama canal were inside the territory of the United States, of course all the material used on the canal could pay duty or be bought in the United States, but as the construction of the canal is a number of days' journey from the tariff wall of the United States, it presents exactly the same as is presented in the case of the Philippine Islands. Now, if congress wants to pay more than France was willing to pay, then they are welcome to do so, but in the absence of a rule we must carry out the rule that applies. That rule requires that the prices and quality being the same, we must buy American goods. In the absence of a rule, we feel bound by our trust to build as cheaply as possible. We submitted the question to congress on this line, asking congress to lay down a rule. If there is no rule, we must build as a business man would. Now, there is no question of protection or free trade; it is merely our duty under the law as it stands. If the rule or law is changed, then we must change."

He then spoke of the relation of the government to the railroads. "I cannot but think," he said, "the discussion which is now going on has had a much wider scope than is necessary. The question is the passage of certain legislation and the discussion is properly narrowed by consideration of what that legislation is."

He explained the present statute on interstate commerce, calling attention to its references to "unreasonable" rates, and the position of the interstate commerce commission on that matter. He stated that the measure proposed is a very moderate measure, and it is unfair to denounce it so severely as had been done.

He believed the changes proposed by the Esch-Townsend bill would result in good. He was willing to admit our debt to the railroads for building up the country, but he maintained that that should not give them freedom from control. If somebody must look into the justice of rates, that somebody must be competent and of authority to require reasonable rates. Further, he held that it would greatly relieve the courts to provide a court to consider railroad rates.

Rebates were a matter that should be prepared for, even though he had been informed there were no longer any such things as rebates. He insisted that the railroads should not antagonize, but that they owed something to the government to see that conditions of prosperity continued.

HOTEL GIVES AN ULTIMATUM.

Piedmont, in Atlanta, Will Stick to Double Rates for Conventions.

An ultimatum from the Piedmont hotel, to the effect that it will continue to charge double rates during conventions, promises by other hotels of Atlanta that they will not advance rates, but will reduce them if it becomes necessary to secure any large convention, and the adoption of a resolution declaring that the chamber of commerce will, in future, lay stress and emphasis upon the "liberal spirit and ample service" of other hotels, "with a due statement of the rates" of the Piedmont hotel, were the features of a meeting held Friday afternoon.

The meeting was called for the purpose of having the hotel and restaurant men of the city reach an understanding with the chamber of commerce regarding the rates that will in future be charged in order that every one might work together for the upbuilding of the city and the securing of other conventions for Atlanta.

A letter to this effect brought from the Piedmont hotel the statement that the management of that place would continue to charge during conventions the double rates that obtained during the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

RUSSIAN FLEET IS SHATTERED

Togo Pounces Upon Rojestvensky in the Straits of Korea and Annihilates Squadron.

NINETEEN VESSELS SUNK

Three Battleships and 3,000 Men Captured, Including Admiral Nebogatoff.

Togo has met and vanquished Rojestvensky. The embargo on naval news was raised at Tokio Monday morning and the Associated Press announced that the the great naval battle was fought Saturday and Sunday in the Straits of Korea, the Japanese obtaining a complete and overwhelming victory. Rojestvensky's fleet, composed of his most effective and powerful ships, was completely shattered.

Further advices confirm the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian fleet, and point to the fact that the Russians' hopes, so far as this war is concerned, now lie in whatever may be accomplished by the oft-beaten army in Manchuria. An official report received from Tokio by the Japanese legation at Washington on Monday evening, says that the Russian losses definitely known include two battleships, a coast defense ship, five cruisers, two special ships, and three destroyers sunk, and two battle ships, two coast defense ships, one destroyer and one special service ship captured, while over 3,000 prisoners have been taken, including Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, Vice Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have escaped. The Japanese, at last accounts, were still pursuing the Russians, and it may be some time before the final result is known.

According to Associated Press reports, the number of Russian vessels destroyed or sunk up to late Monday night stood at nineteen. None of the Japanese warships were injured.

How Conflict Began.

According to the correspondent of The London Daily Mail at Seoul, Korea, early on Saturday morning, Vice Admiral Togo, with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese navy, was at Masampo, Korea, when wireless signals from his scouts between Tsu and Quelpart Islands announced the approach of the Russian fleet in full force.

A few hours later, the scouts reported that the Russians were not ascending the western channel as had been anticipated, but they were coming up the eastern channel, which caused some surprise.

Admiral Togo immediately started at full speed around the north of Tsu Islands, and, when he doubled the island, he saw the Russians coming in two columns. He then brought a terrific fire to bear on the flank of the port column, and as the Russians fell into disorder, then forced them steadily eastward towards the Japanese coast, where they were attacked by every vessel that flew the Japanese flag.

Repeated torpedo attacks were delivered, some of them with greatest success. The vessels which escaped, the correspondent says, will probably be able to reach Vladivostok.

Nicholas Weeps Over Disaster.

A St. Petersburg special says: After waiting vainly all day and evening for direct news from the scattered remnants of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's destroyed and beaten fleet, the Russian admiralty at midnight no longer attempted to hold out against the overwhelming evidence pouring in from all directions that the fleet on which all their hopes were centered, had suffered a greater disaster than did the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar.

More bitter even than defeat is the Japanese claim of the virtual annihilation of the Russian fleet with practically no loss on their side, and many officers cling doggedly to the belief that Vice Admiral Togo must have suffered heavily.

With every ship of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff's reinforcing division, either sent to the bottom or forced to strike its flag and only six of Rojest-

ships absent from the list of vessels sunk or captured, and with the Japanese pursuit still continuing, no naval authority has the temerity to dream that Russia can again attempt to wrest the mastery of the sea from Japan in the present war. The captured vessels alone will furnish Japan with ready-made reinforcements, which will be more than a match for the fourth Pacific squadron now about to sail from Cronstadt. The emperor was completely prostrated by the news, and, according to reports, he broke down and wept.

The effect of the disaster will be a terrible blow to the government. The futility of trying to stagger on, on land, is everywhere recognized, and the cry for "peace at any price" is sure to be raised. This time, it is believed, the government cannot resist such a cry. Indeed the radical liberals are openly rejoicing in this hour of their country's humiliation. They declare that the disaster means peace and a constitution, and that the deaths of thousands of their fellow-countrymen and the loss of over a hundred million dollars' worth of warships is not too big a price to pay.

The friends of peace in the government are already reproaching the war party with forcing the issue between Togo and Rojestvensky. When the fleet appeared in the strait of Malacca they tried vainly to persuade the emperor that the time was opportune for the opening of peace negotiations, but the war party convinced his majesty and Rojestvensky, for the honor of the navy, insisted that the fleet should be given a chance to retrieve the disasters suffered on land.

Diplomats entertain no doubt that the belligerent faction will continue to urge that the war be fought to the bitter end, but the friends of Russia abroad, and especially France, are now bringing overwhelming arguments to bear in favor of peace.

Japs Rejoice Greatly.

The news of Togo's great victory over Rojestvensky set all Japan in a wild delirium of joy. While there never has been a doubt in the minds of the people of the ability of Togo to smash the Russians when they met, the long delay and impenetrable secrecy maintained had caused a condition of nervous tension, which has now given way to unconcealed elation, which grows as the magnitude of the victory becomes apparent.

The last doubt of complete Japanese success has been removed by Togo's magnificent victory, and it is said, on high authority, that the land operations will be pushed with great vigor now, and an effort will be made, without delay, to cut off the entire Russian army in Manchuria.

List of Ships Sunk.

In the battle fought Saturday in the Strait of Korea, the Russian battleships Borodino and Alexander III, the armored cruisers Admiral Nakahira, Dmitri Donskoi and Vladimir Monomach, the coast defense iron clad Admiral Oushakoff, the protected cruisers Svetlana and Jemotichig, the repair ship Kamchatka and the cruiser Irtesin were sunk.

The battleships Orel and Nikolai I and the coast defense iron clads Admiral Senavin and General Admiral Upraxine were captured.

According to later advices, the Japanese, in addition to the ships already named, captured the Russian battleship Sissol Veliky and the Russian flagship was seriously damaged.

Reports were current on the sink exchange in London purporting to be from authoritative private sources that Admiral Rojestvensky's private ship, Kniat Souvoff, was among the vessels sunk, and that the Japanese were following up the Russians and picking off their ships one by one.

Greatest Since Trafalgar.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says: Naval critics in the evening papers accept, without reserve, the dispatches from Tokio and build on them the view that the war has entered upon the last phase in which the Japanese command of the sea will continue unthreatened until the end.

The battle of Saturday is called the greatest fleet action for a hundred years, or since Trafalgar, and is classed as being immensely greater than the Adriatic sea fight in 1866 or the